

Summary

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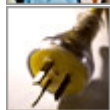
Geography Used

Includes: **Geography Used in this Publication**



Population

Includes: **Northern Territory Population Growth, Population Estimates, Births and Deaths, Population Characteristics**



Environment

Includes: **Northern Territory Climate, Environmental Views and Behaviour of Territorians, Energy Use and Production**



Health and Safety

Includes: **Use of General Practitioner Services by Territorians, Health, Safety**



Employment, Education and Training

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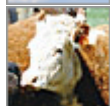
Economic Activity (released in May 2010)

Includes: **Northern Territory Building Completions, Economic Activity**



Tourism (released in Aug 2010)

Includes: **Tourist Accommodation, Tourism**



Primary Production (released in Aug 2010)

Includes: **Cattle, Primary Production**

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Geography Used



GEOGRAPHY USED

GEOGRAPHY USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (cat. no. 1362.7) presents data using two classification structures from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0) – the Main Structure and the Local Government Area Structure – as well as Tourism Regions.

ASGC Main Structure

In the NT the Main Structure comprises two Statistical Divisions (SDs), Darwin SD and Northern Territory - Bal. These in turn are made up of a number of Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs), which are further broken down into Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). The number of SSDs and SLAs depends on the particular edition being used. Maps of these areas are available from the relevant edition of the ASGC.

ASGC Local Government Area Structure

The Local Government Area (LGA) Structure covers legally designated areas over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility. Maps of these areas are available from the NT Government's Local Government Boundaries webpage. The SLAs which cover unincorporated areas (excluding Off-Shore Areas and Migratory) in the NT are:

- East Arm which is on Darwin Rates Act Area land
- Finnis-Mary
- Alyangula and Nhulunbuy where both townships come under a Special Purpose Lease
- Yulara which is owned by private interests.

Tourism Regions

Tourism Regions (TRs) are defined by relevant state and territory tourism organisations. Data are coded to SLAs then aggregated to TRs. TRs are reviewed annually and are subject to boundary and name changes. Details of the composition of TRs and maps of TRs are provided in Tourism Region Maps and Correspondence File, Australia (cat. no. 9503.0.55.001).

Population



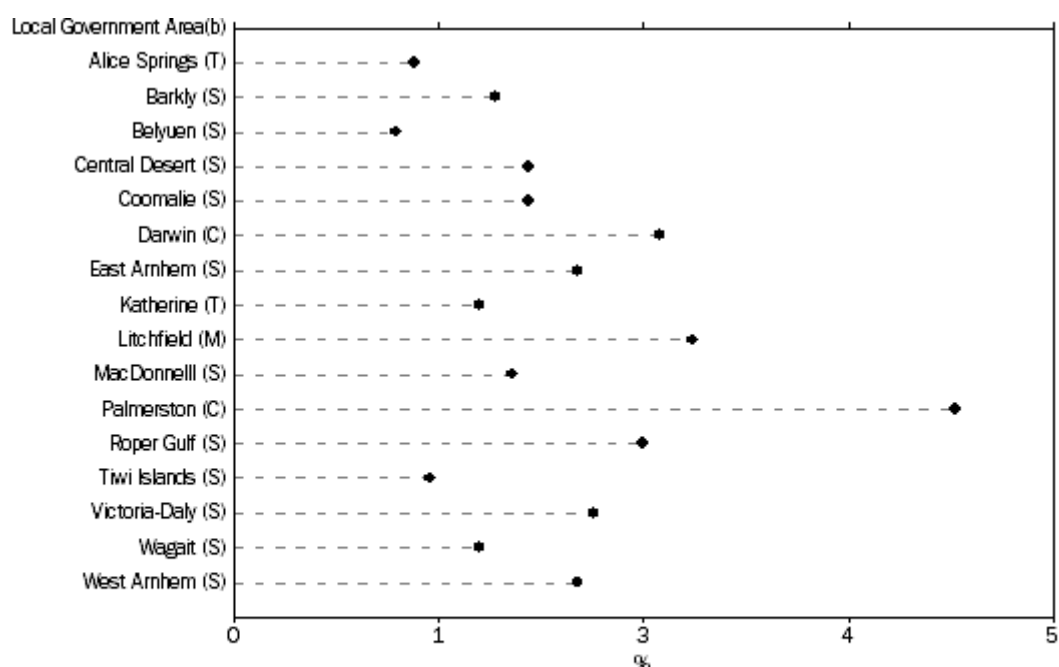
POPULATION

NORTHERN TERRITORY POPULATION GROWTH

The estimated resident population of the NT at 30 June 2009 was 225,900 people, up 2.5% (5,400 people) from 30 June 2008. During the five years to 30 June 2009 the NT had the third fastest growing population of all the states and territories after Queensland and Western Australia, with an average annual growth rate of 2.3%.

During 2008–09 Darwin SD grew faster than Northern Territory - Bal SD with a growth rate of 3.1% compared to 1.7%. Three of the five fastest growing LGAs during 2008–09 were within Darwin SD (Palmerston (C) up 4.4%, Litchfield (M) up 2.8% and Darwin (C) up 2.6%), the remaining two were Roper Gulf (S) (up 2.5%), and Victoria-Daly (S) (up 2.2%).

POPULATION CHANGE BETWEEN 30 JUNE 2008 AND 30 JUNE 2009(a)



(a) Population estimates for 30 June 2009 are preliminary and estimates for 30 June 2008 are revised.
 (b) Based on the boundaries defined in Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Jul 2009 (cat. no. 1216.0).
 Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09* (cat. no. 3218.0)

POPULATION ESTIMATES

Description of data available

Link to data

Estimated resident population, by region, 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009 (ASGC 2009)

[Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2008–09 \(cat. no. 3218.0\)](#)

Estimated resident population, by age, sex and region, 30 June 2004 and 30 June 2009 (ASGC 2009)

[Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2009 \(cat. no. 3235.0\)](#)

Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population by age, sex and state/territory, 1986 to 2006

[Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 \(cat. no. 3238.0\)](#)

Experimental projections of the Indigenous population, by state/territory, 2006 to 2021

Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Description of data available

Link to data

Births, Summary, States and territories, 1999 to 2009 (ASGC 2009)

Births, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3301.0)

Deaths, Summary, States and territories, 1999 to 2009 (ASGC 2009)

Deaths, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3302.0)

Births, by Statistical Local Area, NT, 2004 to 2009

Births, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3301.0) – refer to table 3

Deaths, by Statistical Local Area, NT, 2004 to 2009

Deaths, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3302.0) – refer to table 5

Indigenous births and deaths, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2008 (ASGC 2008)

Indigenous Births and Deaths by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2008

Indigenous births, by state/territory, 2009

Births, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3301.0)

Deaths, Indigenous Status, by state/territory, 1991 to 2009

Deaths, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3302.0)

Median age at death, Indigenous status, selected states and territories, 1991 to 2009

Deaths, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3302.0)

Infant mortality rates, Indigenous status, selected states and territories, 1991 to 2009

Deaths, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3302.0)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Description of data available

Link to data

Country of birth, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2008 Reissue (cat. no. 1362.7) – refer to Population data cube

Language spoken at home, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2008 Reissue (cat. no. 1362.7) – refer to Population data cube

Household composition, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2008 Reissue (cat. no. 1362.7) – refer to Population data cube

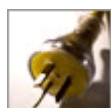
Family type, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2008 Reissue (cat. no. 1362.7) – refer to Population data cube

Number of motor vehicles, by occupied private dwellings, NT, 2006

2006 Census Tables (cat. no. 2068.0)

Environment



ENVIRONMENT

NORTHERN TERRITORY CLIMATE

The Northern Territory (NT) comprises a land area of 1,346,200 km², and is the third largest of the states and territories in area after Western Australia and Queensland. The NT sits within two climatic zones: the wet/dry tropics in the north; and the semi-arid to arid areas in the south. In the north the 'wet season' runs from 1 October to 30 April, and the 'dry season' runs from 1 May to 30 September. Relative humidity in the north is highest during the wet season and lowest at the height of the dry season. In contrast, the southern part of the NT is relatively dry for most of the year, with cool winters and hot summers.

Information on the NT climate by location can be found on the Bureau of Meteorology's Northern Territory climate statistics webpage for variables such as temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and rainfall.

ENVIRONMENTAL VIEWS AND BEHAVIOUR OF TERRITORIANS

Description of data available	Link to data
Environmental behaviour and practices in households, by state/territory, Mar 2008	Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation, Mar 2008 (cat. no. 4602.0.55.001)
Environmental views and behaviour, by state/territory, 2007–08	Environmental Views and Behaviour, 2007–08 (2nd issue) (cat. no. 4626.0.55.001)
Environmental issues – waste management and transport use, by state/territory, Mar 2009	Environmental Issues: Waste Management and Transport Use, Mar 2009 (cat. no. 4602.0.55.002)

ENERGY USE AND PRODUCTION

Description of data available	Link to data
Electricity, use and generation, NT	Power and Water Corporation publications webpage (in the Annual Reports found in Corporate Reports)
Water and waste water, use and production, NT	Power and Water Corporation publications webpage (in the Annual Reports found in Corporate Reports)
Other power and water statistics including environment and water quality reports and reports on Indigenous essential services	Power and Water Corporation publications webpage

Health and Safety



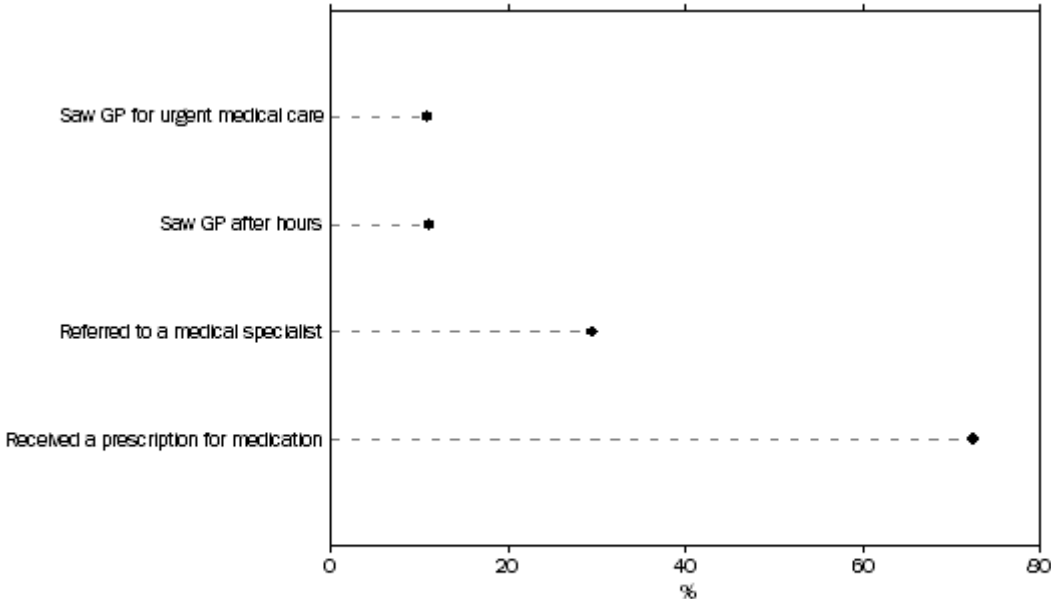
HEALTH AND SAFETY

USE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICES BY TERRITORIANS

About three out of four people aged 15 years and over in mainly urban areas of the NT had seen a general practitioner (GP) at least once in the 12 months prior to the Patient Experience survey in 2009. Of these almost three out of four received a prescription for medication.

Around one third of households with children under 15 years had at least one child who had seen a GP for urgent medical care. Of these, almost two thirds (63%) reported that the child had seen a GP within four hours of making an appointment.

PERSONS(a) WHO HAVE SEEN A GP(b), USE OF GP SERVICES, NT(c), 2009



(a) Aged 15 years and over.
(b) For own health in the 12 months prior to the Patient Experience survey in 2009.
(c) Excludes persons living in very remote areas of the NT.
Source: Health Services: Patient Experiences in Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 4839.0.55.001)

HEALTH

Description of data available	Link to data
Public hospital separations, NT	NT Department of Health and Families' Corporate Publications webpage (in the Annual Reports)
Use of and barriers to health care services, 2009	Health Services: Patient Experiences in Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 4839.0.55.001)

SAFETY

Description of data available	Link to data
Recorded crime, offenders, by selected states/territories, 2008–09	Recorded Crime – Offenders, 2008–09 (cat. no. 4519.0)
Recorded crime, victims, by state/territory, 2009	Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 4510.0)
Criminal cases lodged and finalised, by state/territory, 2008–09	Criminal Courts, Australia, 2008–09 (cat. no. 4513.0)
Prisoners characteristics, by state/territory, various years	Prisoners in Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4517.0)

Corrective services, by state/territory, various quarters	Corrective Services, Australia, Sep 2010 (cat. no. 4512.0)
Offences statistics including offences recorded by police, drug infringement notices, finalised drug offences and finalised aggravated property offences, NT, various quarters	NT Department of Justice Research and Statistics webpage – refer to 'Latest Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics'
Other prisoner statistics including adult prisoners, juvenile detainees and quarterly daily average adult prisoners, NT, various quarters	NT Department of Justice Research and Statistics webpage – refer to 'Latest Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics'
Adult prisoners and juvenile detainees received during the year, by correctional centre, NT, various years	NT Department of Justice Research and Statistics webpage – refer to 'Correctional Services Annual Summary'
Road traffic accidents, serious injuries and fatalities by selected characteristics, NT, various quarters	NT Department of Lands and Planning Northern Territory Crash Statistics webpage – refer to quarterly statistics

Employment, Education and Training



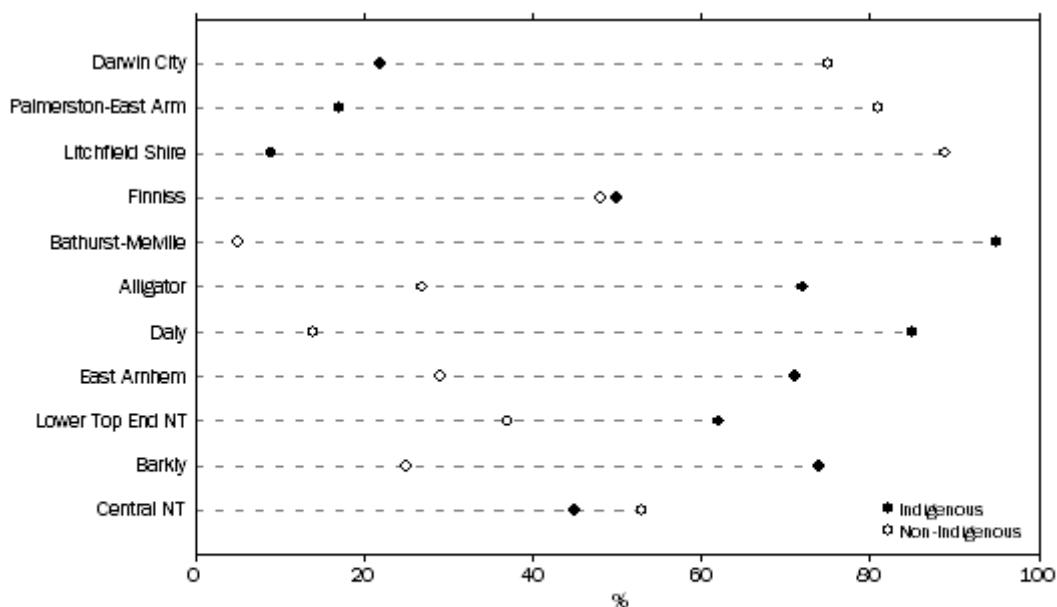
EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CLIENTS

In 2009 there were about 26,900 Vocational Education and Training (VET) clients in the NT. Clients were more likely to be male than female (57% compared with 42%), and also more likely to be non-Indigenous than Indigenous (59% compared with 40%).

The Statistical Subdivision (SSD) with the highest proportion of female clients was East Arnhem (48%), while Alligator had the lowest (33%). Almost all clients in Bathurst-Melville SSD were Indigenous (95%), while the lowest proportion of Indigenous clients was in Litchfield Shire (9%).

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CLIENTS(a) BY INDIGENOUS STATUS(b), By SSD(c), 2009



(a) See Glossary.

(b) Excludes Indigenous Status unknown.

(c) Based on the boundaries defined in Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Jul 2007 (cat. no. 1216.0).

Source: NT Department of Education and Training

EMPLOYMENT

Description of data available

Link to data

Labour force, by Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Statistical Local Area, NT, Jun Qtr 2010 (ASGC 2006)
 Employed persons by industry, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006 (ASGC 2006)
 Employed persons by occupation, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006 (ASGC 2006)

Labour Force, by Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision, and Statistical Local Area: Smoothed Series, Jun Qtr 2010
 Employed persons by industry, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006
 Employed persons by occupation, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2006

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Description of data available

Link to data

NT Government schools enrolment and attendance statistics, Provincial, Remote and Very Remote geolocations, NT Government and non-government student enrolments, by Indigenous status, NT

NT Department of Education and Training Enrolment and Attendance Statistics webpage
 NT Department of Education and Training Publications webpage (in Annual Reports - Performance Reporting section)
 Schools, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 4221.0)

Schools, students and teaching staff, by state/territory, 2009
 Education and training experience, by state/territory, 2009

Education and Training Experience, State and Territory Tables, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 6278.0.55.005)
 Vocational education and training, by Statistical Subdivision, 2009

Vocational education and training, by Statistical Subdivision, NT, 2009 (ASGC 2007)

About this Release

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, presents a wide range of statistics about the Northern Territory and its regions. Information is presented by topic-based chapters, with most chapters containing a mix of Excel spreadsheets and links to ABS and non-ABS statistics to provide an indication of recent movements in key economic, social and environmental data. The links also enable readers to explore particular topics in more detail. Each issue is supported by a feature article and Explanatory Notes.

Population of the Northern Territory (Feature Article)



FEATURE ARTICLE

On this page:

Population and growth

Sex ratio

Median age

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

Components of population change

Natural increase

Net overseas migration

Net interstate migration

Further information

POPULATION OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official population count produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This article examines the ERP of the NT in 2009, and makes comparisons over a five year period to the ERP in 2004. It discusses the overall growth in the NT's population and takes a closer look at the three components of this population change – natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths), net overseas migration, and net interstate migration. Comparisons between the NT and the other states and territories are included to highlight population differences.

Please note that the ERP data prior to September quarter 2006 are final, data for September quarter 2006 to December quarter 2008 are revised, and data from March quarter 2009 onwards are preliminary. For the components of population growth, natural increase data are preliminary for September quarter 2009 onwards, net overseas migration data are preliminary from March quarter 2009 onwards, and net interstate migration data are preliminary from September quarter 2006 onwards. Net overseas migration estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for September quarter 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with net overseas migration estimates from earlier periods.

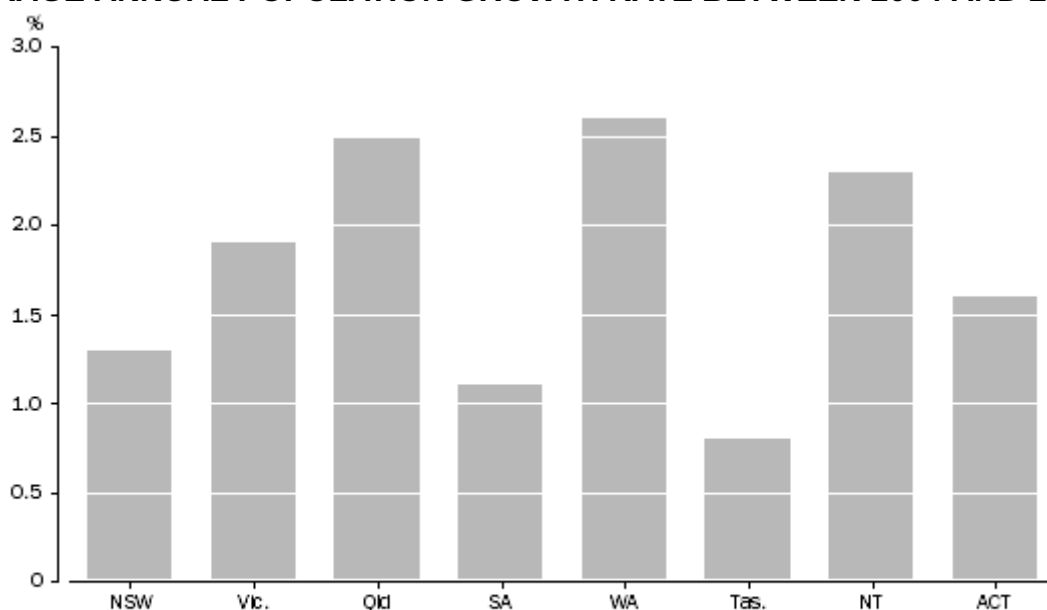
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population characteristics in the NT are also discussed, as Indigenous people make up a significant component of the NT's total population. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population data is based on experimental estimates produced for Census years and so the reference point for this population is 30 June 2006.

These experimental estimates are based on counts from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing and adjusted for net undercount as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). The extent of undercoverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the 2006 Census and the relatively small sample size of the PES to adjust for that undercoverage means that these estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Population and growth

The population of the NT at 31 December 2009 was 227,900 people, an increase of 5,000 people (2.3%) since 31 December 2008. During the five years to 31 December 2009, the NT population increased by 24,200 people or 11.9%. Over this period the NT had an average annual growth rate of 2.3%, making it the third fastest-growing of all the states and territories, after Western Australia (2.6%) and Queensland (2.5%).

AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE BETWEEN 2004 AND 2009(a)



(a) Estimated resident population data prior to Sep Qtr 2006 are final, data for Sep Qtr 2006 to Dec Qtr 2008 are revised and data from Mar Qtr 2009 onwards are preliminary.

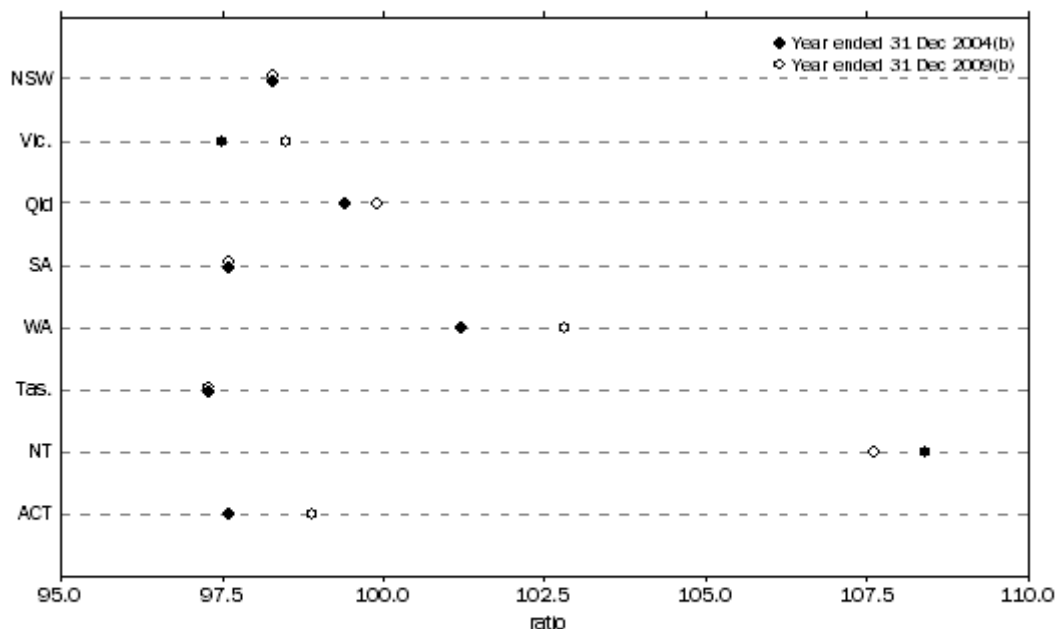
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2010 (cat. no. 3101.0)

Sex ratio

At 31 December 2009, the population of the NT comprised about 118,200 males and 109,800 females. This represents a sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) of 107.6, the highest of any state or territory. Western Australia was the only other state or territory where males outnumbered females, with a sex ratio of 102.8.

Since 31 December 2004 the NT's sex ratio has decreased by 0.8 (from 108.4), due to the rate of the increase in the number of females being higher than the rate of the increase in the number of males. Nationally the ratio of males to females increased by 0.6 over the same period.

SEX RATIO(a)



(a) Number of males per 100 females.
 (b) Estimated resident population data for 2004 are final, data for 2009 are preliminary.
 Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2010 (cat. no. 3101.0)

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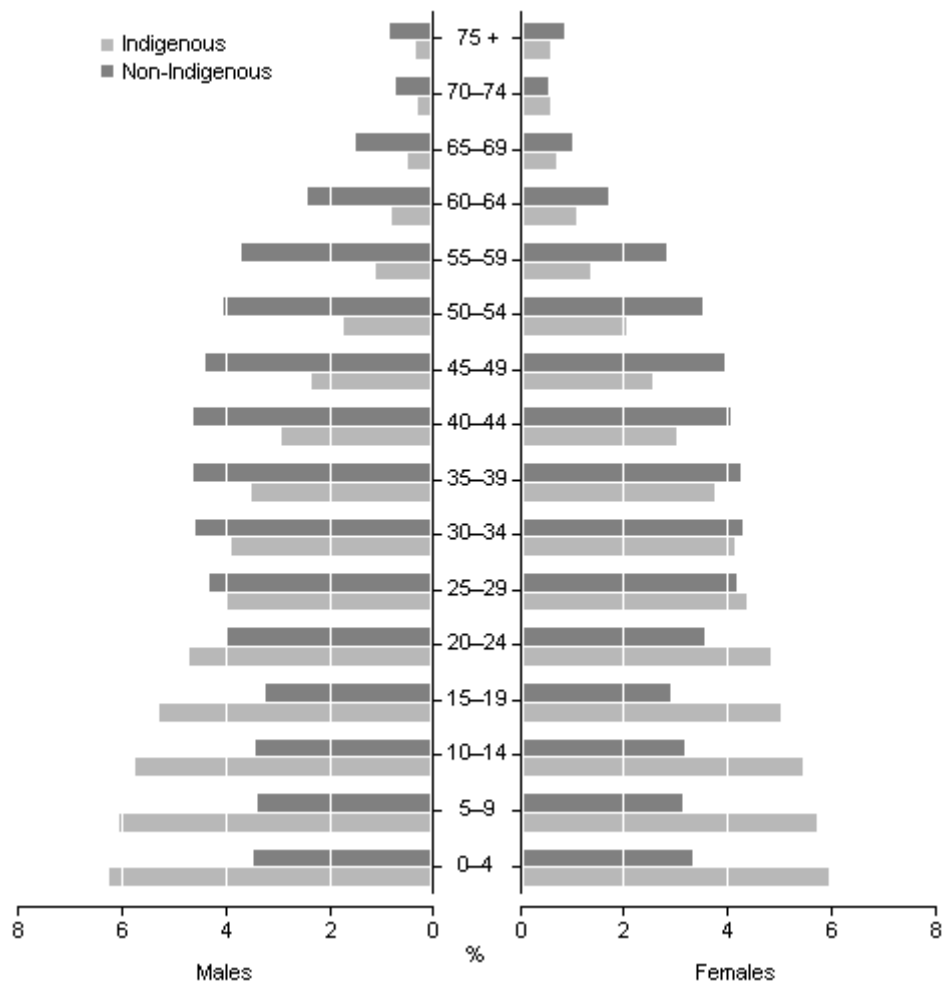
Median age

At 30 June 2009, the median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) for the NT was 31.2 years. Although increasing from 30.5 years at 30 June 2004, the NT continues to have the lowest median age of all states and territories with the next lowest being the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) at 34.7 years. The median age for both males (31.4 years) and females (31.0 years) in the NT were also the lowest of all states and territories. The NT is also unique in being the only Australian state or territory with a median male age higher than the median female age.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

The experimental estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of the NT at 30 June 2006 was 64,000 people, or 30% of the total NT population, the highest proportion of all the states and territories. Of the states and territories, the NT had the fourth largest population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. NSW had the largest population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (152,700 people), followed by Queensland (144,900 people) and Western Australia (71,000 people). In 2006 the Indigenous population of the NT had a younger age structure than the non-Indigenous population of the NT, with larger proportions of young people and smaller proportions of older people.

POPULATION, NT, by age (years)–30 June 2006



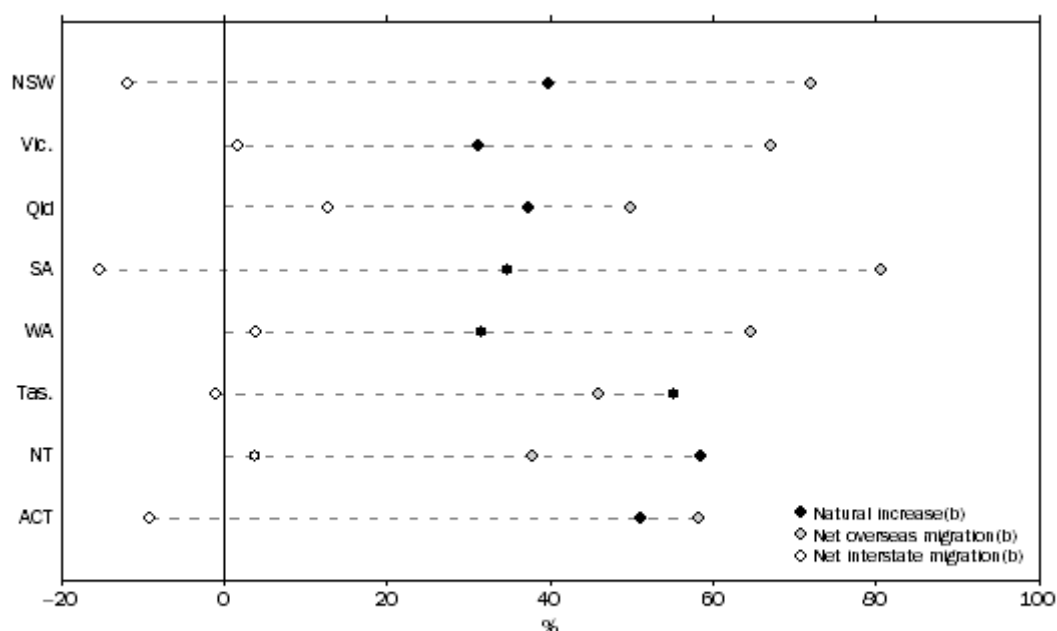
Source: *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)

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Components of population change

At the state and territory level, population growth has three components: natural increase; net overseas migration; and net interstate migration. During the year ended 31 December 2009 all of the states and territories experienced positive population growth, however the proportion that each of these components contributed to population growth varied.

POPULATION COMPONENTS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL GROWTH(a)– Year ended 31 December 2009

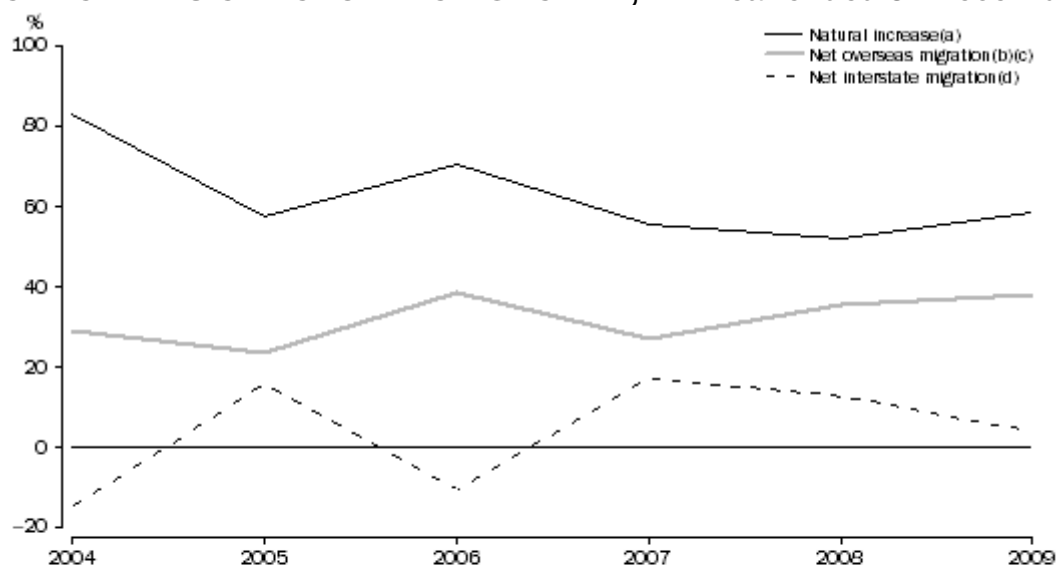


(a) Each population component as a proportion of a state's or territory's population growth for year ended 31 December 2009.
(b) Estimates are preliminary.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2010 (cat. no. 3101.0)

The contribution made by each component to the NT's total growth has also varied during the five years to 31 December 2009.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, NT—Year ended 31 December



(a) Natural increase estimates for Sep Qtr 2009 onwards are preliminary.
(b) Net overseas migration estimates contain a break in series. Estimates for Sep Qtr 2006 onwards use an improved methodology and are not comparable with net overseas migration estimates from earlier periods.
(c) Net overseas migration estimates for Mar Qtr 2009 onwards are preliminary.
(d) Net interstate migration estimates for Sep Qtr 2006 onwards are preliminary.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2010 (cat. no. 3101.0)

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Natural increase

In 2009, the NT recorded a total fertility rate of 2.09 births per woman, compared with 2.16 in 2004, and was the only state or territory to record an overall decrease over this period. The NT's standardised death rate (deaths per 1,000 standard population – the standard population is the Australian population at 30 June 2001) in 2009 was 7.9, lower than the 8.7 in 2004.

During the year ended 31 December 2009, natural increase accounted for 58% of the NT's

total population growth (2,900 persons). Natural increase remained the largest component of population growth in the NT despite declining from 83% of total growth for the year ending 31 December 2004. Tasmania was the only other state or territory in which natural increase was the largest contributing factor to growth in 2009.

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. In the NT, net overseas migration was the second largest component of population growth, accounting for 38% of total population growth (1,900 persons) during the year ended 31 December 2009. Net overseas migration was the major component of population growth for all of the other states and territories, ranging between 50% and 81% of total population growth, except Tasmania (46% of total population growth). In 2004 the net overseas migration component of population growth in the NT was lower at 29%, and ranged between 24% and 39% during the five years to 2009.

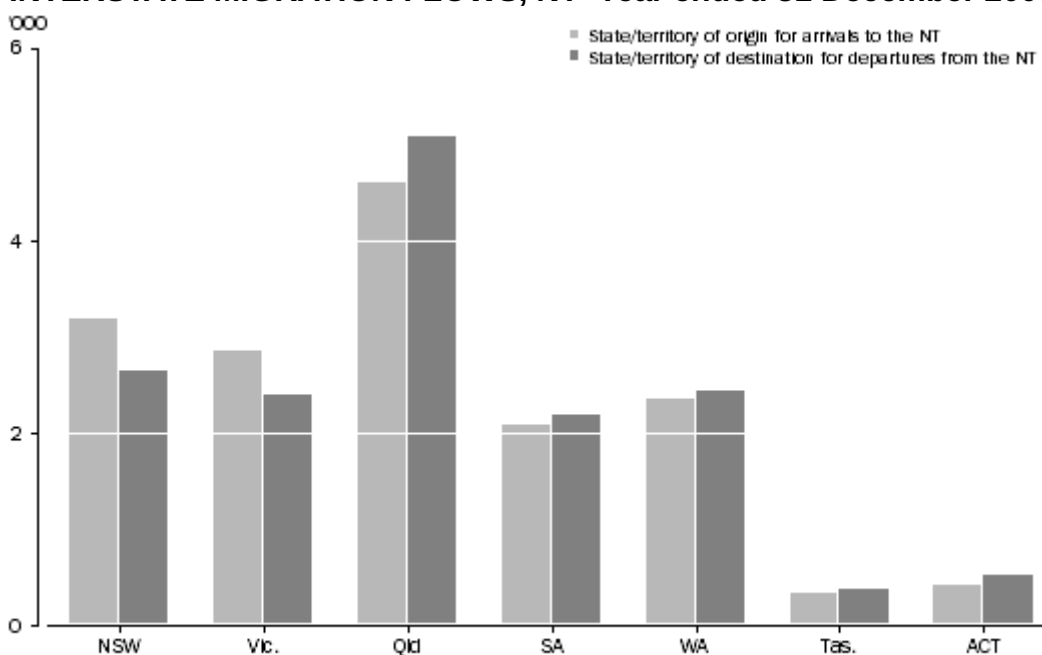
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Net interstate migration

During the year ended 31 December 2009 net interstate migration was the smallest component of population growth for all states and territories. Net interstate migration accounted for 4% of the NT's total growth (190 persons), while five years earlier net interstate migration accounted for a loss of 15% (480 persons). Queensland recorded the largest positive contribution from net interstate migration for the year ended 31 December 2009 at 13%, while South Australia recorded the largest proportionate net loss of 15%.

During the five years to 31 December 2009, Queensland remained the most popular destination for people departing the NT as well as the most popular state of origin for people arriving into the NT. With the exceptions of New South Wales and Victoria, all other states and territories gained more people from the NT than they lost to the NT for the year ended 31 December 2009.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS, NT–Year ended 31 December 2009



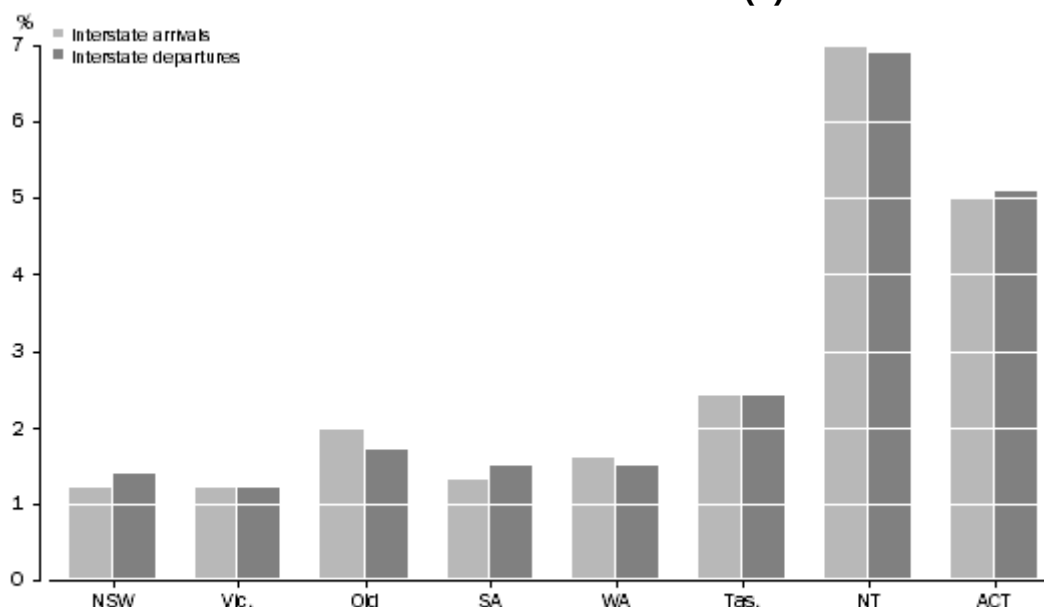
(a) Estimates are preliminary.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2010 (cat. no. 3101.0)

Although net interstate migration was the smallest component of overall population growth in

the NT, the NT had the highest population turnover of any state or territory. Population turnover measures the rate of arrivals and departures in relation to the size of population. For the year ended 31 December 2009, the NT recorded 15,700 departures, which was equivalent to a loss of 7% of the NT's total population of 227,900, while the same proportion (7%) also arrived in the NT during the year. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the second highest turnover rate at around 5% for both arrivals and departures, while the states recorded turnover rates between 1% and 3%.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS AS A PROPORTION OF POPULATION(a)– Year ended 31 December 2009(b)



(a) Calculated by dividing the number of arrivals and departures for each state and territory by the total estimated resident population at 31 December 2009.

(b) Estimates are preliminary.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2010 (cat. no. 3101.0)

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Further information

Further information can be found in Australian Demographic Statistics, Mar 2010 (cat. no. 3101.0), Births, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3301.0), Deaths, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3302.0), Migration, Australia, 2008–09 (cat. no. 3412.0) and Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (cat. no. 1362.7) contains data on the NT from both the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources. These sources are referenced within the publication.

The Explanatory Notes in this publication are not in the form found in other ABS publications. For further information about the data in this publication, please refer to the Explanatory Notes tab of the relevant ABS publication, and to the Glossary or data source

for non-ABS data.

The inclusion of non-ABS data and links to external websites does not constitute either an endorsement or a recommendation by the ABS of this material. The ABS takes reasonable care in linking to external websites but has no direct control over the content of the linked sites, nor the changes that may occur to the content on those sites. For further information please refer to the disclaimer notice on the ABS website.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

DEEWR small area labour force estimates – The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) derives small area labour market estimates based on the Structure Preserving Estimation methodology. Estimates are derived from three major primary data sources – Centrelink data, ABS labour force data and 2006 Census of Population and Housing labour force data. The data in this publication is from the smoothed series (original data averaged over four quarters). From the June 2010 quarter data is produced taking into account a change to ABS population benchmarks. Historical figures at the SLA level have also been revised, back to the December quarter 2008 (smoothed series) and March quarter 2008 (unsmoothed series). For further information please refer to DEEWR's Small Area Labour Markets webpage.

Government Employee Housing – Housing provided through the Government Employee Housing program, which is a service through Territory Housing that provides accommodation for eligible Northern Territory Government employees.

Public housing applications – The Statistical Subdivision (SSD) in which an applicant submits a public housing application is used to measure the demand for housing in that area regardless of where the applicant wishes to live.

Regional Tourism Profiles – These profiles are produced by Tourism Research Australia. They contain information such as domestic and international visitors, nights and expenditure by Tourism Regions (TRs) – refer to Geography Used chapter for further information. At the time of publishing Tourism Research Australia advised that the economic contribution of tourism data in the NT Profile provides data on employment, Gross State Product and Gross Value Added for the NT as a whole without separately identifying the component attributable to tourism. As this data may have been amended since then, please contact Tourism Research Australia for clarification before using this particular data.

Vocational Education and Training (VET) clients – Client figures refer to the number of individuals enrolled in courses or modules with each client being counted only once regardless of the number of courses or modules they may be enrolled in.

Vocational Education and Training (VET) course enrolments – Course enrolment figures exclude students enrolled in module only activity. Students enrolled in more than one course are counted more than once in course enrolment figures.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

\$'000	thousand dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
Bal	Balance
cat. no.	catalogue number
C	City
CGC	Community Government Council
DEEWR	Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
f.o.b.	free on board
GP	general practitioner
km ²	square kilometre
LGA	Local Government Area
M	Municipality
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
no.	number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
Pt	Part
qtr	quarter
Qld	Queensland
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	Statistical division
SLA	Statistical local area
SSD	Statistical subdivision
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania
TR	Tourism Region
VET	Vocational education and training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia